

# Introduction to Machine Learning

## CART

## Growing a Tree

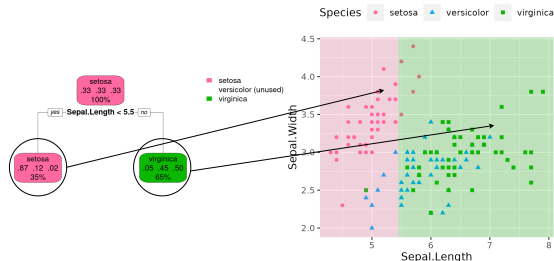


## Learning goals

- Understand how a tree is grown by an exhaustive search
- Know where and how the split point is set

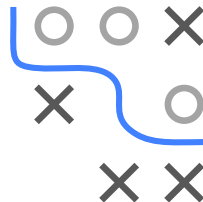
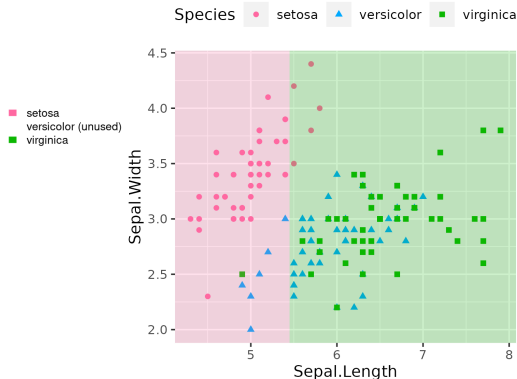
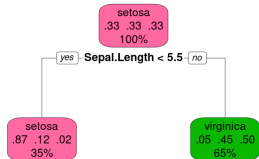
# TREE GROWING

- We start with an empty tree, a root node that contains all the data. Trees are then grown by recursively applying **greedy** optimization to each node  $\mathcal{N}$ .
- Greedy means we do an **exhaustive search**: Ideally, all possible splits of  $\mathcal{N}$  on all possible points  $t$  for all features  $x_j$  are compared in terms of their empirical risk  $\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{N}, j, t)$ .
- The training data is then distributed to child nodes according to the optimal split and the procedure is repeated in the child nodes.



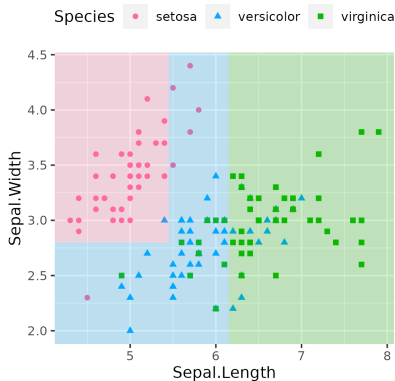
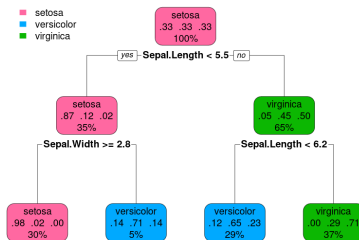
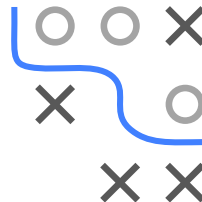
# TREE GROWING

- 1 Start with a root node of all data.
- 2 Search for feature and split point that minimizes the empirical risk in child nodes – makes label distribution more homogenous.



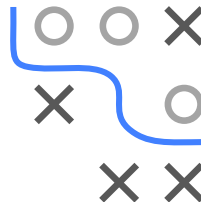
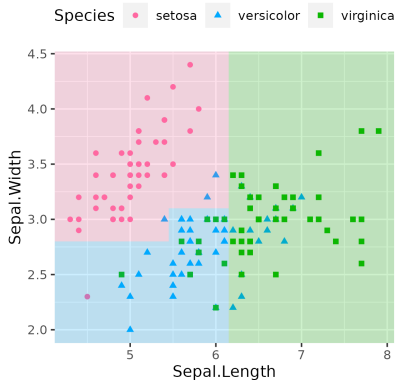
# TREE GROWING

- 3 Proceed recursively for each child node: Select best split and divide data from parent node into left and right child nodes.

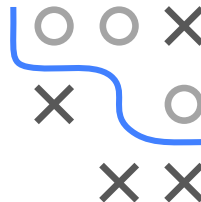
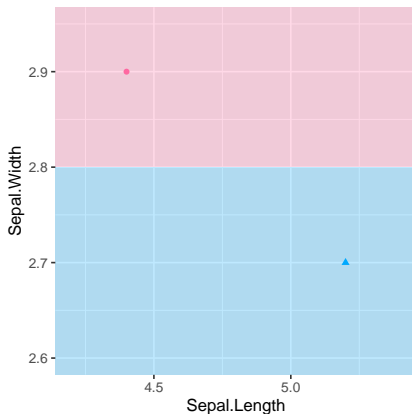


# TREE GROWING

- 4 Repeat until we reach a stop criterion, e.g., until each leaf cannot be split further.



# SPLIT PLACEMENT

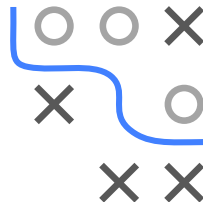
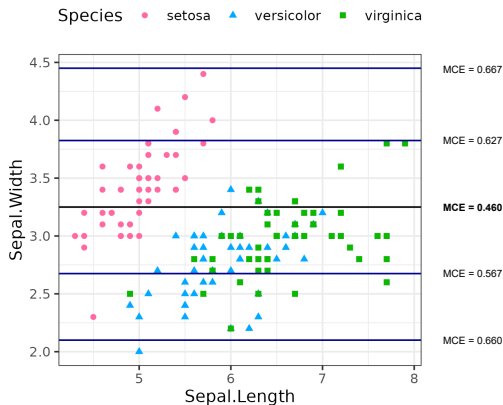


Splits are usually placed at the mid-point of the observations they split:  
the large margin to the next closest observations makes better  
generalization on new, unseen data more likely.

# FINDING THE SPLIT

Assume we split the data so that the misclassification error (MCE) is minimal through the splitting.

First, we check a set of potential splits for `Sepal.Width`



# FINDING THE SPLIT

Then we check a set of potential splits for Sepal.Length

